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UNITED STATES.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HYGIENE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—NOTIFICATION, PLACARDING, ISOLATION, DISINFECTION.

RULE 1. The following diseases, having been declared by the State board of health to be dangerous to the public health, must be reported immediately to the local board of health upon blanks provided for that purpose. The report, personally signed by the physician in charge of the case, shall state the name, age, and sex of the patient, the disease, duration of the illness, and the exact location of the house or room occupied by the patient: Actinomycosis, Asiatic cholera, chickenpox, diphtheria (membranous croup), glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, measles (German measles), ophthalmia neonatorum, cerebro-spinal meningitis, scarlet fever (scarlatina), smallpox, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, anterior poliomyelitis.

Failure to comply with this rule involves a fine of not less than \$50 for each offense. (Sec. 50, chap. 75, revised laws.)

RULE 2. Upon receipt by the board of health of the report of the existence of any of the following diseases a warning placard shall be placed upon or near all entrances of the house or apartment where the case is located. Such placards shall only be removed by a representative of the board of health, and any person removing, destroying, or defacing the same shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10: Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria (membranous croup), glanders, leprosy, malignant pustule, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, yellow fever, anterior poliomyelitis.

No person except the attending physician and necessary caretakers shall enter any apartment where a person is sick with any of the diseases mentioned in this rule until the warning placard has been removed.

RULE 3. When in the opinion of the board of health circumstances demand it, such premises in addition to being placarded may be placed under the constant supervision of the officers of the law, who shall, under the direction of the board of health, prevent the entrance or exit of any person or the removal of any articles from the house while under quarantine.

RULE 4. Premises in which are located any of the following diseases will not be placarded or quarantined unless, in the opinion of the board of health, the conditions are such as to require it for the protection of the public health: Actinomycosis, chickenpox, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, tetanus, trachoma, trichinosis, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, whooping cough.

RULE 5. All cases of contagious disease shall be isolated and separated from the rest of the family to the satisfaction of the board of health and such isolation shall be maintained until the patient is declared by the board of health to be free from danger of infecting other persons.

RULE 6. In the event that any case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other disease dangerous to the public health can not be properly isolated, the board of health may cause such patient to be removed to a hospital provided it can be done without danger to his health.

RULE 7. No person sick with any disease dangerous to the public health as mentioned in rule 2 shall be removed at any time except by permission of the board of health. No person suffering from said diseases shall enter any form of public conveyance in the city of Springfield.

RULE 8. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by recovery or death of the patient suffering from any of the following diseases, the premises where said disease existed, together with all bedding, clothing, furniture, or other

articles exposed to infection, shall be disinfected by the board of health: Cerebrospinal meningitis, cholera, diphtheria, glanders, leprosy, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, anterior poliomyelitis.

RULE 9. No person shall knowingly let or lease any room, house, or apartment in which there has been a patient suffering from the diseases mentioned in rule 1 without having had such house, room, or apartment, and all articles therein liable to infection, previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health. This rule applies to the renting of rooms in hotels, lodging houses, or other apartments.

RULE 10. No furniture, wearing apparel, or other articles exposed to the infection from diseases mentioned as dangerous to the public health (rule 1) shall be removed, sold, or given away without having been thoroughly disinfected.

RULE 11. No child or other person suffering or convalescent from any of the diseases mentioned in rule 1 shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school in the city of Springfield without a written permit from the board of health.

RULE 12. Children affected with ringworm, scabies, or impetigo contagiosa will be excluded from school by the medical inspectors of schools until such time as the disease is cured or shows evidence of such treatment as not to be liable to cause infection of other children. Cases so excluded shall only be readmitted upon the written approval of the medical inspector.

RULE 13. All children or other persons exposed to the infection of the following diseases shall be excluded from school for the following periods dated from the latest exposure to such infection:

Anterior poliomyelitis, 14 days.
Chicken pox, 14 days.
Diphtheria, 8 days.
Measles, 14 days.

Mumps, 14 days.
Scarlet fever, 8 days.
Whooping cough, 14 days.

RULE 14. The minimum periods of isolation for the diseases mentioned in rule 13 shall be as follows, reckoned from the date of notification given to the board of health:

- (a) Chicken pox, 15 days and thereafter until all scabs have fallen off.
- (b) Diphtheria, 15 days and thereafter until two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the site of the disease, secured at least 24 hours apart. When the attending physician has secured a negative culture for release the procuring of subsequent cultures and final discharge of the patient shall be under the direction of the board of health.
- (c) Measles, 21 days and thereafter until all catarrhal symptoms have ceased.
- (d) Mumps, 21 days and thereafter until all glandular swelling has disappeared.
- (e) Scarlet fever, 42 days and thereafter until desquamation is complete and all discharges from mucous membranes have stopped.
- (f) Whooping cough, 35 days and thereafter until all spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased.

Anterior poliomyelitis, 28 days. [Regulation board of health as amended June 29 and July 27, 1910.]

LYNCHBURG, VA.

DRY CLOSETS—CONSTRUCTION OF.

SECTION 1.—*Concerning the construction of privies which may hereafter be constructed in the city of Lynchburg.*

(1) *Size and dimensions.*—No privy house shall be constructed of less than the following dimensions, inside measurements: Seven and one-half feet in height, 4 feet in width (from side to side), and 3½ feet in depth (front to rear).

(2) *Material.*—All privies shall be constructed of good quality, dressed, tongue-and-groove ceiling, not less than seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, and no board shall be over 6 inches in width. It is recommended that the house be painted.

(3) *Location on premises.*—All privies shall be so located on the premises as to be readily accessible to the city scavengers.

(4) *Floor.*—The bottom frame of the house shall be not less than 3 by 4 inch heart sills, and the floor shall be of heart pine, tongue-and-groove flooring, laid on that portion of the framework outside of the seat; or the floor, outside of the seat, may be of concrete.

(5) *Roof.*—The roof shall be covered with tin or other water-tight metal material, and shall be painted. If the roof slopes to the rear of the house, it shall project not less than 6 inches beyond the rear wall of the house.